



BROTHERS-IN-ARMS—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong (left) welcoming Cambodian Prince Sihanouk to Hanoi. Photo was monitored in Tokyo over the weekend.

Five Vessels Reach Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

Thousands of Cambodians lined the banks of the Mekong River late this afternoon as the first of the ships in the convoy, a flat-bottomed freighter named the Lucky Star, turned lazily into the harbor.

When the remaining ships started their run this morning at the Cambodian border, American planes were continuing their attacks on the river banks and olive-colored patrol boats raked the shore with machine gun fire.

Nevertheless, the ships came under fire several times, according to the captain of the Lucky Star.

He said his ship was hit three times—by a rocket, a rifle fire and once with a rocket—and that "the tankers got more." He said no one on his ship was injured.

Still, Phnom Penh itself remains outwardly calm. This afternoon, Cambodian families strolled in the parks amid hawkers with balloons, ice cream and sliced sugar cane on a stick. The remnants of the French colony lolled at the side of the pool at the Hotel L'Epervier, which used to be called the Royal.

As the Lucky Star steamed up the river, a girl in a bright pink bikini cut across the vessel's bow on water skis.

Sihanouk in Hanoi
HONG KONG, April 8 (Reu-

Nixon Dispatches Gen. Haig To Assess Cambodia's Peril

(Continued from Page 1)

"outer limits of the time frame." Mr. Ziegler refused to confirm or deny reports from Phnom Penh that American C-130 Hercules transport planes were ordered on April 2 or 3 to begin delivering ammunition and other war material to Phnom Penh. All normal supply routes to that city have been severed.

But officials in Washington familiar with the situation in Cambodia hinted that the reports were accurate and said a bigger airlift was under consideration.

Mr. Ziegler said the administration is concerned "that North Vietnamese forces have not withdrawn from Cambodia," and that there is "continuing military activity taking place in Cambodia."

He said Gen. Haig will confer with Cambodian President Lon Nol, with leaders of other countries, and with U.S. ambassadors in the area. He also will visit the headquarters of the U.S. support activities group in Thailand, which is directing U.S. bombing missions in Cambodia at the request of the Lon Nol government.

When asked whether he would rule out use of American forces in Cambodia, Mr. Ziegler said: "The U.S. government has no intention, no plan, no desire to reintroduce ground forces in Southeast Asia."

The continued fighting in Cambodia has stymied administration hopes that the two-month-old cease-fire in South Vietnam would be extended to other countries in the region.

Mr. Haig's trip was announced less than a week after Mr. Nixon and South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu warned of "appropriately vigorous reactions" if the Communists continued to violate the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement.

ters.—Cambodia's exiled head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was in Hanoi yesterday after paying a surprise trip to insurgent-held parts of Cambodia.

No details of the trip have so far been disclosed. But in Hanoi, the morning newspaper Nhan Dan said the tour of the "liberated zone of Cambodia" was the strongest sign so far of "the people's victory against the government of President Lon Nol, which is being battered on all battlefronts."

In Phnom Penh, senior officials said reports of the visit were "unbelievable propaganda" invented by the Communists.

The spokesman said the information had been checked yet and it was impossible to say how many American prisoners the reports might indicate still were held.

The second meeting of the four-party military team, made up of the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, was held yesterday, but dealt only with procedural matters, the U.S. spokesman said.

The Saigon source said the "belief is strong that many American and South Vietnamese prisoners are still in Communist hands."

Case of Col. Tho
The English-language newspaper cited the case of South Vietnam's Col. Tran Van Tho, commander of the 3d Airborne Brigade, who was captured in Laos in February, 1971.

Hanoi radio subsequently quoted statements said to have been made by Col. Tho, the last on March 5, 1972, but Col. Tho was not among the prisoners who were returned to South Vietnam and Hanoi has given no clue to his whereabouts.

Hanoi has given the United States a list of 55 Americans it claims died in captivity.

The United States has listed 1,100 servicemen who were killed in action in Indochina whose bodies have not been recovered and another 1,328 are listed as missing.

Executions Charged
NEW YORK, April 8 (Reuters).—The American Broadcasting Co. has reported that South Vietnamese sources told by North Vietnamese sources that Pathet Lao guerrillas had executed up to 200 U.S. prisoners.

AEC reported on Friday that the president's correspondent in Saigon, Denis Cameron, was told of the executions by sources at the North Vietnamese Embassy in Washington.

According to the sources, the Pathet Lao held captured pilots for a couple of days, then shot them "simply because they had no prison facilities nor sufficient food or medical supplies in Laos to keep prisoners alive."

A Pentagon spokesman said: "We have no information to indicate the Pathet Lao followed such a policy."

Exim Bank Gires A Major Credit Rating to Poland
WARSAW, April 8 (AP).—The United States Export-Import Bank has agreed to give Poland the highest credit classification of any country in the world "except those with surplus currencies, the bank's chairman said in Warsaw today."

Chairman Henry Kearns, before flying back to the United States, where he will report to President Nixon, said: "The credit classification is now from all practical standpoints the highest—as high as any country in the world."

Only last November President Nixon granted Poland, currently undergoing economic reforms, the much-sought credit facilities of Exim.

Since the bank has now raised Poland's credit status, Warsaw will presumably benefit not from bigger loans—since there was no ceiling in the first place—but by being charged less interest on certain credits, especially small ones, with the added opportunity of taking them out faster.

The U.S. banker had been in Warsaw for the last four days. His Polish visit ended a 11-nation tour which began Feb. 22 and included Moscow.

Hanoi Is Said To Hold U.S., Saigon POWs

Reports by Captives Returned to South

SAIGON, April 8 (AP).—Some American and South Vietnamese prisoners of war remain in Communist hands in remote areas of North Vietnam, according to recently returned South Vietnamese captives.

Information to this effect has been turned over to U.S. representatives on the four-party military team charged with accounting for hundreds of missing Americans, a spokesman for the team reported yesterday.

The spokesman was commenting on a report in a Saigon newspaper that recently released South Vietnamese prisoners had seen a number of U.S. captives in camps close to theirs at Cao Bang, Lang Son and Thai Nguyen.

Under the Paris cease-fire agreement, all POWs were to be exchanged by 60 days after the Jan. 27 signing, and, ostensibly, the accord has been carried out.

Cao Bang and Lang Son are in mountain country a few miles from the Chinese frontier province of Kwangsi. Thai Nguyen is a steel mill center, 34 miles northeast of Hanoi, which was frequently the target of U.S. bombing raids at the height of the air offensive against North Vietnam.

Arrangements Cited
"We have arrangements to collect information on American prisoners from South Vietnamese Army personnel, and similar information has reached us," said the U.S. spokesman.

"We are going to make use of all such information and we are very happy to get it," he said.

The spokesman said the information had been checked yet and it was impossible to say how many American prisoners the reports might indicate still were held.

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Part of the large crowd that demonstrated in Rome against South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Thieu Will See Pope Today; Arrival in Rome Protested

ROME, April 8 (UPI).—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu arrived here under heavy security today for a two-day visit, including an audience with Pope Paul VI tomorrow.

His arrival followed days of demonstrations, protests and attacks on the South Vietnamese Embassy by both leftist and Catholic groups. Some 4,000 demonstrators marched against the embassy last night, and a fire which police described as arson broke out at the embassy front door Friday night.

Even as Mr. Thieu was flying to Villa Madama, hundreds of demonstrators staged a protest rally in a Rome piazza against his visit.

In recent days Italian youths have staged two other protest marches, one of which was dispersed by police before it reached the Vatican. Twelve sticks of dynamite were found in the South Vietnamese Embassy garden.

Wreath at Johnson's Grave
STONEWALL, Texas, April 8.—President Thieu laid a wreath of yellow lilies and red roses at the grave of President Lyndon B. Johnson at the Johnson family cemetery near here yesterday.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, the South Vietnamese official party and members of the Johnson family. The simple ceremony lasted only a few minutes, and the party then left for lunch at the nearby LBJ Ranch.

Beirut U. Disowns Man Slain in Paris
BEIRUT, April 8 (Reuters).—The American University of Beirut denied yesterday that Basil Raoued al-Kubaisi, who was shot dead in Paris Friday, was a professor at the university.

A university spokesman said, "Dr. Kubaisi is not a graduate of AUB and has never worked as a professor at the university."

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said in a statement here Friday that Kubaisi was one of its leading members and was on a mission in Paris.

Rhodesia Jailing of Newsman Brings U.K. Note, Widens Rift
LONDON, April 8 (UPI).—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, has told Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith of Britain's concern over Rhodesia's imprisonment of freelance journalist Peter Niesewand, who has worked for several British news organizations.

Mr. Niesewand was sentenced Friday to two years' imprisonment after a secret trial on charges that he had contravened Rhodesia's Official Secrets Act. Foreign Office sources said yesterday. The court in Salisbury suspended one year of the sentence on Mr. Niesewand, 28, a Rhodesia citizen who was born in South Africa.

The Foreign Office sources did not divulge the contents of the foreign secretary's note, but it appeared likely that it would help Mr. Smith's planned new approach for a settlement with Britain. The Rhodesian prime minister told his Parliament earlier last week that he intended such a move.

Political sources here said that if Mr. Niesewand were still imprisoned when this attempt was made, public opinion would almost certainly prevent Britain from responding favorably.

Policy Speech Stated
Prime Minister Edward Heath is scheduled to spell out in the British Parliament this week his government's policy toward Rhodesia. He will speak in response to a private question from former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, leader of the opposition Labor party.

Peter Eain, the leader of Britain's Young Liberals, yesterday called Mr. Niesewand's secret trial in Rhodesia a "sordid example of political suppression by a frightened group of white men hiding behind the apparatus of a police state."

Mr. Niesewand, 28, a Rhodesia citizen who was born in South Africa, is vice-chairman of the Indian Association, of which he is vice-chairman, added: "His trial must surely end, once and for all, talk of a settlement with the white minority in Rhodesia."

Support Cheers Prisoner
SALISBURY, April 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Niesewand was "wonderfully encouraged" yesterday by worldwide reaction to his prison sentence, his wife, Nanie, said here.

In addition to expressions from abroad of concern and condemnation, there have been several offers of financial and other help for the Niesewands, who have one small child and another on the way.

The Rhodesian Guild of Journalists yesterday announced that a guild delegation was seeking an interview with Justice Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke.

Mr. Lardner-Burke, a former friend of the family, signed the order detaining Mr. Niesewand on Feb. 20. The detention followed a police search of the journalist's office late last year. Mr. Niesewand said then that the search warrant related to a story he had written concerning the Mozambique Liberation Front guerrillas' disruption of the railway in Mozambique, near the Rhodesian border.

The story had a passing reference to Rhodesian troop movements in connection with guerrilla activities in Mozambique.

Sees No Legal Bar to New Raids

A Library of Congress Report Says War Not Formally Over

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 8 (WP).—Despite the cease-fire agreements earlier this year, the Vietnam war is not formally over, and "there is no bar to resumption by the President of hostilities" in Vietnam or Laos, a Library of Congress study has concluded.

The study, prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and made public today, appears to undermine the position of Capitol Hill critics of the President, who have argued that he lacks any legal basis to bomb North Vietnam again or Laos, now that U.S. prisoners have been released and U.S. forces withdrawn from South Vietnam.

The Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., declared in releasing the study, "it is not entirely clear whether, as a practical or legal matter, these [armistice] agreements will mark the end of the Vietnam war."

For that reason, he said, Congress should "take the initiative at least in declaring that hostilities are now ended" and prohibit continuation or renewal of our military activities in Indochina, as has been threatened by the President.

Legislation to block U.S. re-entry into Vietnam combat has already been drafted by Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., and Frank Church, D., Idaho.

Televised Address
The President, in a television address 10 days ago, hinted at some form of military retaliation against North Vietnam if it did not stop alleged violations of the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreements.

The Library of Congress study was prepared by William C. Gibbons, Allen W. Farlow and Lenore M. Wu.

It states that in the absence of a formal declaration by the President or Congress that the war is over, or of an international peace treaty, the war is not over in a legal sense.

And whatever presidential powers existed to the first place to carry on the war continue in effect, it concludes.

The Jan. 27 four-power cease-fire agreement, the study says, "is not a treaty or agreement of peace. Nor is it 'an agreement' according to its preamble, the signatories entered into the agreement 'with a view to ending' the war and restoring the peace in Vietnam."

"On March 3, 1973, pursuant to the agreement of Jan. 27, 1973, signed at Paris, the International Conference on Vietnam, approved and supporting the Vietnam armistice agreement."

"This too is not a treaty or agreement of peace, nor does it 'end' the war. It is a statement of intention of the parties, a binding international agreement under which the parties accept certain international obligations."

"No Bar to Resumption"
"Although the United States is formally committed to maintaining the cease-fire in Vietnam and to respecting the cease-fire in Laos, there is no bar to resumption by the President of hostilities in either country, or against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam)."

"In both domestic and international law the Vietnam cease-fire agreement and the act of the parties in and of themselves do not constitute an end to the war or represent the termination of hostilities."

The report concluded that "the report concluded that the United States has no legal bar to Congress taking action to declare the war over, but if the President rejected such a congressional declaration, the only congressional recourse would be to cut off funds for combat."

Before the cease-fire accord, many members of Congress repeatedly attempted to force an end to the Vietnam fighting through a fund cut-off. But while the cut-off passed the Senate twice, it never passed the House.

North Korea Asks U.S. to Withdraw GIs
By Dusko Doder
WASHINGTON, April 8 (WP).—North Korea has made an unusual appeal to the U.S. Congress, urging it to take "appropriate positive measures" to change North administration policies toward South Korea and calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops there.

In a letter they published Friday, the North Koreans criticized the Nixon administration while expressing hope that Congress may bring about changes in American foreign policy. The argument for withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea appeared to be an effort to capitalize on congressional sentiment for reductions of U.S. troops overseas.

The letter, adopted unanimously by the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly and distributed by the country's official press agency, charged that the Nixon administration was seeking to obstruct rapprochement between North and South Korea.

"We consider it is time when the United States should remove the obstacles lying in the way of Korea's peaceful reunification by changing its policy of withdrawing its army from South Korea and having the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea dissolved," the letter said.

Asks Aid Halt
Washington should stop its military aid to South Korea, it said, and "refrain from instigating the South Korean authorities to make Koreans fight Koreans."

"The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the hope that the United States Congress will direct serious attention to this letter of ours and take appropriate positive measures," the letter said.

In another letter addressed to all governments in the world, North Korea said that it was prepared to reduce the size of its army in exchange for the withdrawal of the contingent of about 40,000 U.S. troops from South Korea.

The U.S. forces get out of South Korea," that letter said, "we are ready to reduce our army strength to 200,000 men or less, of our own accord." The present strength of the North Korean army is estimated at 350,000.

The offer to reduce its army was not contained in North Korea's letter to Congress.

Propaganda Seen
Both documents indicate, according to U.S. officials, that Pyongyang has mounted a propaganda campaign designed to blame the United States for the impasse in the current talks between North and South Korea.

The talks began after North Korea and the non-Communist South agreed last July to end two decades of hostility and take steps toward reunification. They have bogged down because the South favors small-scale steps while the North demands sweeping measures.

South Korea, which wants to keep the U.S. troops, has no confidence in Pyongyang's disarmament approach, which includes a proposed eventual reduction of military forces to 100,000 men on each side and elimination of all foreign troops.

WEATHER

ALGAEVA	15	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	Shower
ANAKA	10	Cloudy
ANZOS	15	Fair
BEIRUT	15	Shower
BELOGRADE	12	Cloudy
BOMBAY	7	Shower
BREITENBURG	5	Shower
BUDAPEST	13	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	17	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	Overcast
COPTENHAGEN	4	Stormy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	Overcast
DUBLIN	6	Fair
EDINBURGH	2	Snow
FLORANCE	19	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	Shower
GENEVA	9	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	Cloudy
HONG KONG	17	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	Sunny
LONDON	18	Cloudy
LYONS	7	Cloudy
MADRID	20	Overcast
MILAN	11	Overcast
MONTECARLO	3	Fair
MOSCOW	17	Snow
MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEW YORK	3	Rain
NICE	23	Cloudy
OSLO	1	Fair
PARIS	5	Shower
PRAGUE	5	Cloudy
ROME	17	Snow
STOCKHOLM	8	Cloudy
TOKYO	17	Cloudy
TUNIS	28	Fair
VENICE	5	Overcast
WENTZ	9	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	9	Rain
YOKOHAMA	17	Cloudy

(Temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit; others in degrees Celsius.)

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April 10 1973

After Wounded Knee

The second struggle at Wounded Knee seems to be sputtering out, with fewer casualties among the participants than the first entailed—but with less decisive results. For the onslaught of the Seventh Cavalry upon the Sioux was the last burst of gunfire in the long war that started when the first white men reached what is now the United States and it ended a dream that the ghost dancers had tried to make real: the vanishing of the white men and the return of the vanished bison.

What dream did the second struggle at Wounded Knee represent? That it memorialized a tragedy, few white Americans today would dispute. The Indian, who once thinly filled a continent with his own methods of subsistence and the cultures that sprang from his varied responses to a varied environment, is now relegated to nooks and crannies in a nation crowded with aliens; his ancient economy and the ways of thought and action associated with it largely irrelevant. He is, for the most part, poor in the affluent society and rootless in the land that once was his.

But what had the incursion of Russell Means and his followers into the Ogala Sioux reservation to do with the tragedy? In part, Wounded Knee II was a revolt against the tribal government—and that in itself involves contradictions and confusions that make the episode difficult for white Americans—and many Indians—to understand or condone. In part, it was an attempt to secure the revival of the treaties made with the Indians—made and broken. But too much has happened in the past century to make such documents useful to the Indian; the plow has broken the plains—

and even the kind of subsistence farming or grazing that once seemed the white man's answer to the destroyed hunting cultures of his red victims has been almost wholly abandoned as a major element in the economy.

The white man has made many approaches to the Indian problem—expulsion, genocide, hardship, assimilation, tribal autonomy. None has succeeded in producing any "final solution," even in the grim Hitlerian sense of the term. Nor is the Indian alone in his dilemma—it is one that is shared not only by ethnic minorities in many lands, but by overwhelming majorities in the developing countries, where exposure to European ideas and machines have rendered the old cultural and economic basis of vast areas irrelevant to today's needs and aspirations. "Come, then, comrades," wrote Frantz Fanon, "the European game has finally ended; we must find something different." But what? Is there any nation from China to Ghana that is not playing some form of the European game?

The question of cultural identity in the modern world is far more complex than the adventure of Wounded Knee even hints at; the problem of the place of the Indian in America seems mocked by such trivial gestures. This does not mean that the reality behind the siege of that sorry hamlet can be avoided because of the nature of the event. It is one with which the mind and conscience and material resources of America must grapple. But it cannot be approached, as the declaration of Sioux independence at Wounded Knee seemed to suggest, as a purely Indian problem. It is the problem of the Indian in a modern society.

Ominous Stirrings in Persian Gulf

A disturbing taste of troubles virtually certain to grow has been given by Iraq's seizure of a small, desolate but (to Iraq) strategic stretch of Kuwaiti territory at the head of the oil-soaked Persian Gulf. Until 1971, Britain either deterred or policed the disputes of the motley collection of states around the Gulf, but the British then threw in the imperial towel. They left behind a region not only riven by traditional rivalries but poised on the brink of a tremendous oil boom. Many observers thought this would prove a volatile mix and, although the Gulf issues that did arise after 1971 were largely resolved by political means, Iraq has escalated and created a tough territorial issue by pouncing on a section along the Kuwaiti border. The section commands the new port the Iraqis are building at Um Qasr. The port is being built, not so incidentally, to supplement the outlet Iraq now has from Basra down the Shatt Al Arab River. Iraq, Iraq's neighbor on that river and its bitter rival, disputes Iraq's control of Shatt Al Arab and currently patrols it with gunboats.

For Kuwait, whose small size and population and huge wealth have long led it into a policy of trying to please everybody, the seizure has been traumatic. In the pinch, Iraqi ambition, now at new heights, overrode the bonds of Arab kinship. By its post-1967 subsidies to Egypt, Kuwait evidently thought it had earned Egyptian support in the new crisis, but such support turns out to be unavailable, or unavailing. Britain and the United States are sympathetic but remote. A turn for help to non-Arab Iraq would be politically unpalatable and could

provoke a larger confrontation, Iraq against Iran. The latest reports indicate that Iraq might relinquish the border stretch if Kuwait would cede two of its islands, apparently hardly more than uninhabited sandbanks, at the mouth of Um Qasr. A period of tension and obscure maneuver, of uncertain duration and outcome, is in prospect.

Among those sure to be watching it closely are the parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute, who have their own obvious reason to see how Arabs, dealing between themselves, cope with the problems posed by one state's forcible acquisition of another's territory. No less attentive spectators, however, will be the other Gulf states and those other nations—especially the United States and Soviet Union—with friends, oil interests or political ambitions in what is, after all, the oil-rich region in the world. Kuwait is the only one of a number of Gulf states, including the small emirates and sprawling Saudi Arabia, with tiny populations, immense oil reserves and—to indicate yet another dimension of volatility—traditionalist governments. Iran and Saudi Arabia, with Iraq not far behind at least in appetite, all are vying to become the premier power in the Gulf. Washington supports Iran and the Saudis and the Kuwaitis; Moscow supports the Iraqis.

Many experts have wondered when, or whether, Soviet-American competition in the Middle East would bubble beyond the now-stalemated Arab-Israeli dispute into the politically feisty and economically opulent Persian Gulf. Is the Kuwaiti-Iraqi incident the first bubble?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The POWs' Story

"I have been beaten, I have been shackled. I have been mistreated. I have been placed in solitary confinement."

The testimony of Maj. Floyd H. Kuhner, an Army physician who was captured in South Vietnam more than five years ago, is chillingly typical of the stories of mental and physical abuse told by American prisoners of war recently released by Hanoi. They add up to a damning indictment of the Vietnamese Communists, one that cannot be erased by the pious denials of the North Vietnamese or their apologists in this country.

A compelling case can and should be made against the North Vietnamese for their clear violations of the Geneva Convention of 1949 to which they are signatories. The convention declares in part: "No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever."

Now that the prisoners are safely home, after bearing their ordeal often with extraordinary fortitude and courage, the primary concern of the United States and

other nations should be to seek ways to strengthen the rules of war that have been so tragically abused in Indochina. For Americans, this search must begin not only with a review of Communist atrocities but also with a candid appraisal of the conduct of our own side in Indochina.

Unfortunately, the record is not unflawed. South Vietnam's "tiger cages" for political prisoners at Con Son, the My Lai massacre and similar, if lesser, incidents involving American troops, the bombing and shelling of civilian areas, torture of prisoners in the field and use of chemical weapons are all violations of the spirit if not the letter of international law, for which the highest United States authorities cannot escape responsibility, even if the violations were not expressions of official policy.

If the rules of civilized conduct in warfare, which this country has historically championed, are to be preserved and strengthened, the United States can never lose sight of the necessity to show the way by rigorously adhering to the standards rightly demanded of others.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

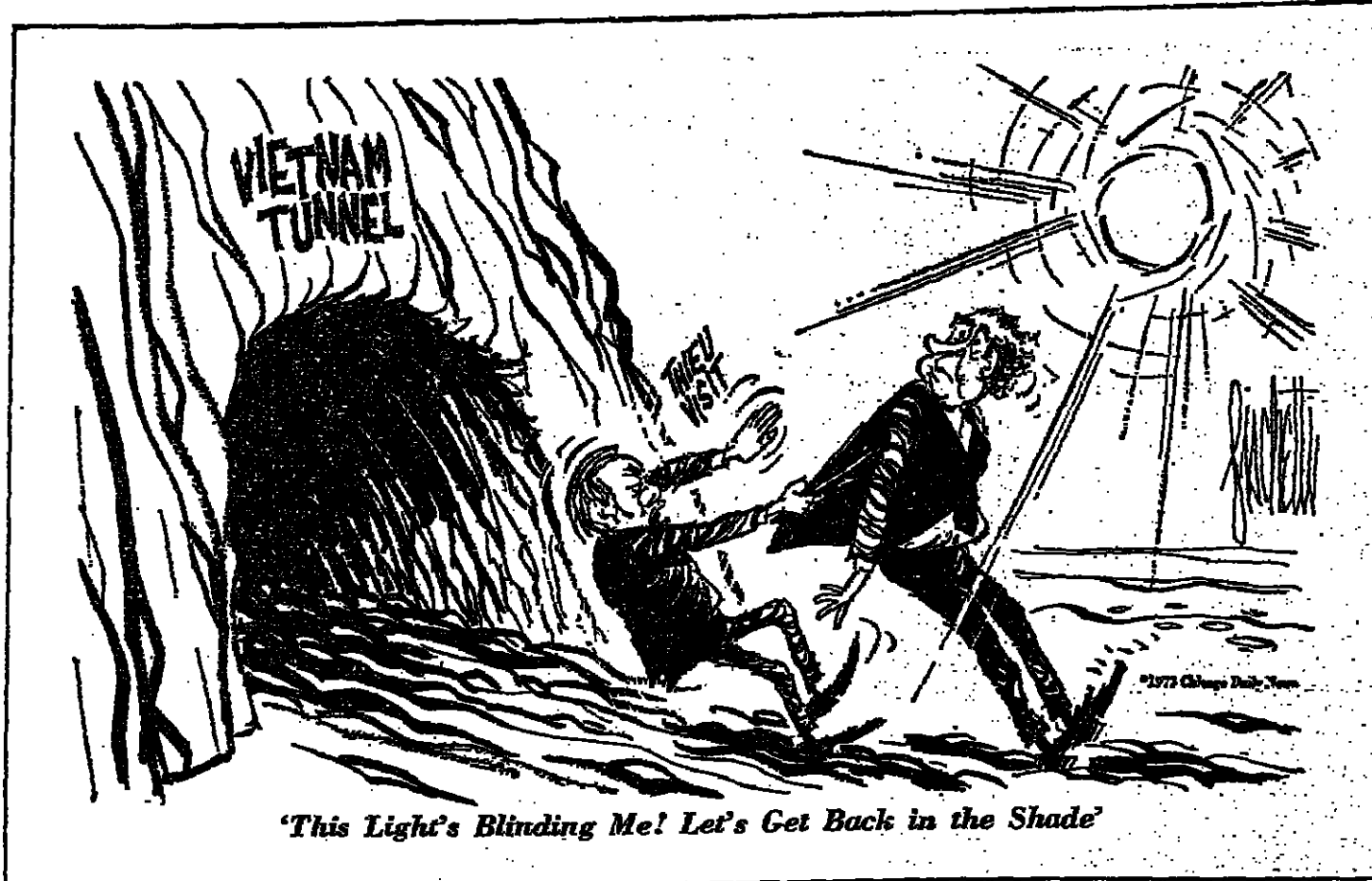
April 9, 1898

PARIS—The Sudan's forces yesterday gained a complete victory over the Dervishes at Dakhla and the Emir Mahmoud was taken prisoner. There seems little doubt now that the Khalifa's reign of terror in the Sudan is virtually at an end. In due course, the Egyptian troops will retake Khartoum and the long-promised retaking of the Sudan will be an accomplished fact. The next undertaking that will face the Egyptian government will be the occupation and organization of the reconquered provinces.

Fifty Years Ago

April 9, 1923

MOSCOW—While prominent Jews from Russia, including M.M. Bickermann and Mandel, have started a movement of "repentance" for the part played by the Jews in the Russian Revolution and of open repudiation of the Jews who dominate the Soviet government, the Bolshevik organ "Nakanune" gives prominence to a statement that the mass of Russian Jews is opposed to any such departure. M. Bickermann's contention is that the only hope for the Jews in Russia to escape wholesale massacre lies in the early restoration of the monarchy.



The War That Is Yet to Come

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON.—The United States has now withdrawn from direct involvement in the Vietnam conflict to assume a status approaching that of Russia or China in their proxy war. They give North Vietnam only logistical and political support.

However, the new American approach is not quite the same. Although ground forces are gone, U.S. aircraft still attack along the fringes in Cambodia and Laos and serve as an implicit, massive threat should Hanoi resume offensive operations.

Indications suggest that such indeed is Hanoi's ultimate intention. Nine of its 11 Politburo members have been at the helm from the start and, although now elderly, are probably good for another decade. There is no sign they intend to abandon the quintessential goal cherished since World War II—unification of all Vietnam, if need be by force.

Despite the January cease-fire, despite improved relationships between Washington and Hanoi, despite Peking and Moscow, even despite the U.S. offer to help North Vietnam's economic reconstruction, there is no hint that Hanoi will leave its dogs of war. Since the first suggestions of armistice last October, the North has been rebuilding its battered army in the South.

Viet Cong Weak

Hanoi pretends it has no troops here although the number is around 100,000 and the local Viet Cong is weak. War material from the North still steadily pours into the South or into storage depots ringing its borders in Hanoi's territory, Laos or Cambodia.

The Communists are seemingly preparing to choose between two options. Either they hope to undermine the Thieu regime by an intensified campaign of sabotage, terror and economic destruction, or to mount another all-out attack when the monsoons end next September or October.

Hanoi is convinced of its right to the cause. It sees itself as a victor over the United States in a long, costly war and determined to press on to final reunification. Its casualties have been huge and the 1972 offensive was costly in blood. But it did succeed in finally extruding American forces from this republic.

The only powers capable of deterring North Vietnam are Russia and China. Yet both are obsessed by their own rivalry. Each fears to exert pressure lest Hanoi should turn to the other.

It is still conjectural whether, in a showdown, the United States would launch another massive bombardment. It is equally conjectural whether the desire of Peking and Moscow for American

economic and technical help gives U.S. diplomacy sufficient leverage to keep the peace.

Hanoi infiltrates armor, artillery, ammunition and even SAM missiles into and around South Vietnam. These movements are all in flagrant violation of the cease-fire. There is a suggestion that Loc Ninh, a town near Cambodia, already ringed with anti-aircraft artillery, is to be named the Viet Cong capital.

Although the level of the fighting in most areas is small, a battle continues around Ton Le Cham which controls the entrance to the Saigon River corridor. There is fear that, if Hanoi launches another offensive, it will move long-range 120-mm Russian guns near enough to shell this city.

Hanoi's rear supply services tunnel material southward along new highways and reconstructed

roads. Since initial expectations of a cease-fire, about 175 artillery pieces and some 550 units of armor have moved down. More tanks than ever before are now pointed toward Saigon. It is believed the North wants all heavy equipment in place before the May monsoon, then to move troops in under cover of rain.

Meanwhile, the International Commission of Control and Supervision is paralyzed. Hungary and Poland, Moscow's allies, successfully frustrate the other two members, Canada and Indonesia, on peace-keeping. The Communists denounce aerial photographs of infiltration as a "fabrication by the American imperialists."

The Hungarians and Poles have established their own independent communications network. They contact Hanoi directly through centralized headquarters in Sai-

gon, giving propaganda, political and operational information. Saigon feels put upon. The South is on the defensive and has all the peace-keeping problems on its back. The only aggressive talk comes from Hanoi. Two Communist IGCS members always vote against Saigon, sometimes joined by the other two. This government is understandably resentful.

The Saigon regime is tough, often stupid and frequently brutal but the middle-aged left and naive intellectuals abroad who equated it with Hanoi are either malicious or idiotic. Even many neutralist leaders of the disorganized third force here acknowledge that, if forced to choose, they would prefer Thieu's governance to the Communists. That, Hanoi's choices may be upon them before this year ends.

The Decline of Civility

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There is a kind of spring madness in Washington these days. The President and his men seem to be threatening all kinds of dreadful things they have no intention of doing, and their political opponents are promising all sorts of sensational relations they have no power to carry out.

For example, President Nixon, who has taken all that credit for getting the country out of Vietnam, is now threatening to jump back in again if the North Vietnamese don't abide by the peace agreement, and the Democrats are threatening to get at him without a penny if he tries it.

Now Mr. Nixon believes that unpredictability is a virtue in diplomacy, and after all his invasions and incursions and bombings and minings in Vietnam, officials in Hanoi, and even Washington for that matter, can never be sure what he will do next.

That's the way he wants it and maybe his latest threat to re-enter the battle will eventually have some effect on Hanoi, but the truth is that he has no intention of getting back into that jungle and risking more prisoners of war and more demonstrations, and more trouble at home than he already has. He merely wants to talk about it.

The Democratic threats to cut off all funds if he started up the bombing in Vietnam again are equally meaningless, for Nixon regards this as an infringement of his rights as commander in chief and he has enough bombs and planes at his disposal to carry on the bombing for years, even if Congress doesn't vote him another dollar for new adventures.

Nevertheless, both sides keep issuing provocative challenges, to the other, like children playing chip-on-the-shoulder. It doesn't make sense, but it makes news, and the more outrageous the statement, the bigger the headline.

Almost every day now on the stroke of noon, Ron Ziegler, the President's designated pinch-hitter in the White House, announces that Nixon was nothing more than to get at the truth in the Watergate case, but defies the Senate investigating committee to try to get White House officials, past or present, to testify formally on Capitol Hill.

Whereupon, before you can say executive privilege, Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, the most vivid character on Capitol Hill since Everett McKinley Dirksen, quotes the Bible, Shakespeare and the Constitution to Ziegler and threatens to have his cops go downtown and drag the President's aides to the witness stand or clap them in jail.

Whatever happened to the doctrine of senatorial courtesy? Or to the assumption that a democratic government of separate and equal powers required the spirit of consultation, compromise and civility?

Sen. Lowell F. Weicker over the last few years has been at it himself too hard in the Watergate chinchup, and charges around smacking up the croakery every day or so.

His technique is to imply that he knows a whole lot more about the dirty tricks in his own Republican party than anybody else, and this is enough to get him on "Meet The Press" and produce big TV interviews, with Roger Mudd, and since this game requires more sensational charges as time goes on, he finally winds up by calling for the resignation of the President's chief of staff, Bob Haldeman, without providing any evidence to justify the demand.

Even Sen. Philip Hart, the Michigan Democrat, normally an amiable and even sensible man, has apparently been smitten by the spring madness. Frustrated over the President's unceremonious month-long bombing of Cambodia, the right honorable gentleman suggests vaguely that maybe the Congress ought to look into the possibility of impeaching Nixon.

Headlines

Speaking as if he were the Chief Justice of the United States, the senator hurls down the judgment that "the violation of the Constitution is clear" and adds, almost casually, "We ought to get the books out and find the chapter on impeachment." Of course, he adds, his suggestion might be "harsh" and the chances of impeachment "zero" at least they were enough to get him an interview with UPI.

This seems to be the object of the current spring frolic: catch a headline. Never mind if you have no evidence, or no chance of putting through what you propose, or who gets hurt in the scramble. In politics notoriety is almost as good as fact.

In the end, however, all this headline grabbing and posturing and talk of confrontations and constitutional crises is not going to change the fundamental fact. The executive and Congress are going to have to compromise on executive privilege, on the Watergate, on the control of inflation and on the conduct of the war. This bogus paper war is not going to settle anything, but a restoration of civil manners might help.

As for Jewish terrorism in the late 1940s, Mr. Hale is surely aware that these were desperate acts perpetrated by a handful of desperate men—in response to Arab terrorism over the preceding 25 years, and the despair engendered by the murder of 6 million fellow Jews in Europe—and very much against the wishes of at least 90 percent of the Jewish population in Palestine at the time. Certainly the men of the Palmach and Hagannah often bloodily beat up and/or handed over to the British authorities any fellow Jews they suspected of being terrorists. Nowadays, however, the Arabs fully support and encourage their own terrorism.

TRUDY GEFEN

Meat Prices

Have you checked meat prices in Geneva? Entrecôte at \$2 Swiss francs a kilo means \$4.50 a pound at today's rate of exchange. It will not be surprising a meatless day or a boycott week—1973 will be a meatless year.

R. MCKECHNIE

Terrorism (Con't.)

Martin Hale's letter (Herald Tribune, March 30) is another in a long line of unfounded, unproven accusations against Israel. On what does he base his statement that we "send assassins to Europe to kill Israel's enemies"? Perhaps on the wild hopes and wishful imaginings of certain elements in the foreign press?

A Gallup poll of a couple of

White House Comes Around On Watergate

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The fact that H.R. (Bob) Haldeman, President Nixon's White House chief of staff, went unannounced to Capitol Hill on March 28 and told a score of Republican congressmen that he knows nothing whatever about the Watergate scandal, may signal a long-overdue change in the White House game of unconcerned aloofness.

If so, the change will be praised by Republican politicians. The party is in a growing mood of independence from the White House on the Watergate and attendant scandals, with minimum concern about political damage to Mr. Nixon and maximum concern about its own skin.

Thus, the mere fact that the normally unapproachable Mr. Haldeman decided to venture into the chilly climate of the Capitol, may be far more revealing of the inner Watergate fears now besetting the White House than the public pronouncements of Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary.

The invitation to Mr. Haldeman from Rep. Howard W. Robinson of New York, chairman of the liberal-leaning band of Republicans called the "Wednesday Group," was sent to the White House in January. It was accepted one week in advance of Mr. Haldeman's 5 p.m. appearance on March 28.

White House aides, who have been pushing a new policy of exposing key presidential assistants to informal congressional panels, say that the Watergate scandal now has nothing to do with Mr. Haldeman's appearance. Perhaps. But some of those present during the session with the Wednesday Group sensed that Watergate was one reason the haughty Mr. Haldeman was extending a new hand of friendship.

Pleads 'Not Accused'

The congressman learned nothing new about Watergate. As some of those present were starting to leave, Mr. Haldeman was asked bluntly what he knew about it. In 10 minutes' worth of reply, he said that it was difficult to deny something "that you aren't accused of" (presumably meaning that he himself had not been specifically accused of complicity in the Watergate break-in and bugging). He said even his wife has asked him about "secret funds" but that he never had a "secret fund."

The meeting broke up with some of those present feeling that, although Mr. Haldeman's appearance had been welcome, far more was needed to end the dangerous split which is putting the White House in a bind. The Watergate scandal and the rest of the Republican party on the other.

In short, Republican congressmen who have to run for reelection in 1974 are thinking not about loyalty to their President in the enveloping scandal of the White House but about their own political skins.

As one key conservative Republican senator told us, "The only way for the Republican party to keep from getting badly hurt is for us to dig it all out."

That feeling, indeed, seems finally to be getting through to the White House. There are indications, for example, that White House counsel John W. Dean III has now formally proposed to Mr. Nixon that he and other White House aides who have been charged with complicity in Watergate should be permitted to testify before the Senate select committee headed by Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. of North Carolina.

Mr. Dean's rationale: The President's claim of executive privilege, a claim ridiculed by leading legal scholars as going far beyond the reach of the Constitution, is making Mr. Nixon look as though he is afraid to have his aides testify because he has no much to conceal.

The political ramifications of Watergate cannot yet be measured, but they can be sensed. Thus, Republican politicians and fat cats in California two months ago were giving serious thought to the possible candidacy of Jeb Stuart Magruder, former White House aide and deputy head of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, for California secretary of state. Mr. Magruder went to California with a "white paper" outlining his qualifications and declaring his innocence of any wrongdoing in the Watergate scandal.

Today, those same politicians and fat cats "wouldn't touch Magruder with a 10-foot pole," to quote one of them.

That is only the leading edge of the political storm being kicked up by Watergate. The more the storm grows, the wider will become the breach between the President and his party.

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Spanish Church and Labor Meeting to Study Opposition

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, April 8 (UPI)—A meeting of young businessmen, university professors, middle-skilled workers, lawyers and Roman Catholic priests in blue jeans met secretly in a red-owned building to discuss the application of the passive resistance methods of the late Rev. Martin Luther King to the plight of Spain's long-suffering workers this spring.

At an angry middle-aged man dressed in the blue smock of a class called it "talking sense."

It makes no difference whether we are passive or violent. The moment we stage a strike or take to the streets, police will come and mow down with their guns like this, even if we are carrying the Cross and are holding Holy Virgin as a shield.

A heterogeneous study group linked to the "Comisiones Obreras" (Workers' Commission), outlawed labor underground.

Cardinal speaks out

Speaking for the church, Narciso Cardinal Jubany, the new liberal spiritual leader of Barcelona, and the Catalan provinces, took the side of the workers in a statement charging that the incident was caused by the regime's "unjust situations which oppress and block the free exercise of the most elemental rights."

Worried by the potential impact of the cardinal's bitter attack, the Information Ministry tried to suppress the statement, which Cardinal Jubany wrote just after the worker died in Barcelona. The publication was finally allowed after the censoring of a paragraph saying that the regime's "institutionalized violence" provokes "the masses."

The cardinal has asked bishops to have the full text read at Sunday's masses.

It was the first time in the 34 years of Gen. Franco's rule that such a sharp attack came from a member of the establishment.

The government knows that in the past year the church has stepped up its participation in the clandestine "Comisiones Obreras." Liberal prelates like Cardinal Jubany and Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona of Madrid detail trusted priests to keep in touch with the commissions and with the underground Communist party leadership. The cardinals are known to feel that they must take the initiative away from the Communists, but must cooperate with them if they are to gain credibility among Spain's 6 million industrial workers.

These overtures have given rise to a new political group—the Marxist Catholics—and has aroused the hostility of ultra-right organizations like the Iberian Cross and the Guerrillas of Christ, which regard themselves as the knights of Spain's traditional Catholic, anti-Communist and pro-Franco silent majority.



OOPS—Two fleet-footed stuntmen (right) really had to move and move fast when this van overshot its target during filming of a movie in San Francisco. It zoomed off the plaza level (upper left) and landed half a car length from them. No one was in the van so no one was hurt, but it was still too close for comfort.

Hopes of a Truce in Ulster Vanish in Weekend Violence

BELFAST, April 8 (Reuters)—Hopes of a cease-fire in Northern Ireland faded today after a bloody Saturday night that left three dead and at least four injured.

Two of the dead were British soldiers whose vehicle was blown up by a bomb planted in a culvert on a country road outside the County Armagh town of Newtown Hamilton near the Irish Republic border. A third soldier was injured.

An army spokesman said the bomb was detonated from about 800 yards away. Troops in accompanying vehicles detained one man, who was shot and wounded when he tried to escape.

In the nearby city of Armagh, an army patrol came under heavy fire from guerrillas. Another patrol spotted the attackers moving away in the dark.

"But our chaps first thought they were another army patrol because they were carrying rifles and moving tactically," the army spokesman said.

But when the troops moved in closer they recognized the men as guerrillas heading for a known Irish Republican Army neighborhood. The soldiers opened fire, killing an 18-year-old youth and wounding another.

The three deaths climaxed a 24-hour burst of violence that appeared to be the answer of a hard-core group of the Provisional IRA who have vowed to fight on for a united Ireland, despite

appeals for a truce from various quarters of the community. Before the outbreak of bombing and shooting, there were rumors that a cease-fire was imminent.

Nearly three weeks ago, the British government published its proposals for the future of Northern Ireland. It guaranteed the minority Catholic population equal rights and a fair share in the running of the province.

In Belfast, passengers on a city bus escaped injury yesterday when gunmen opened fire as two British patrols drove through the Catholic Falls Road district. The gunmen were apparently firing at the troops but several shots passed through the bus, narrowly missing the driver and some passengers.

Earlier, troops in the Ardoyne district—an IRA stronghold—detected a man with a gun. He was about to open fire on them. They said the wounded man was dragged away before he could be seized.

Meanwhile, more than 250 Catholic teachers from a pro-IRA district of Belfast yesterday called on the Provisionals to end their four-year-old campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland.

At the same time, the teachers from Andersonstown also urged the British government to lift its ban on Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA.

2 Apprehend Robbers Who Evaded 1,000

GOETTERHEIM, West Germany, April 8 (AP)—Two bank robbers who evaded a dragnet of more than 1,000 policemen Friday were captured yesterday without a fight in a train compartment by two policemen.

How the pair, carrying more than a million marks, evaded a police ring surrounding this rural area remained unclear, but they bought tickets in Landau, about 80 miles south of here, and rode to Karlsruhe, police there reported.

A railway worker at Landau became suspicious of the two men, who had a thick briefcase, and he notified police.

At the Karlsruhe-Muehlberg station, two policemen ripped open the door of the gunmen's compartment and charged in with drawn guns.

The men immediately put up their hands. One of them, identified as Guenther Hubel, 34, of Muensterfeld, had a loaded sub-machine gun under his coat. The other, Gerhard Kutz, 33, of Cologne, had a detective pistol.

Police said that they recovered 1,007,255 marks. The pair had collected 50,000 marks in the robbery plus a million marks ransom money for releasing two hostages.

The two gunmen entered the Dredner train in Moenchengladbach, near Duesseldorf, just before closing time Thursday. They took 50,000 marks, seized two women employees and demanded and received a getaway car plus a million marks ransom.

In Cologne, they released one of the hostages. The other telephoned police Friday morning from Goettersheim to say that she had been freed. Police found the abandoned getaway car nearby and surrounded the Goettersheim area in southwest Germany.

Cyprus Jarred By 32 Bombs In One Night

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 8 (Reuters)—Thirty-two bombs exploded in Cyprus today—25 in Paphos, on the west coast, five in Limassol, on the southwest tip of the island, and two in Larnaca, south of Nicosia.

No casualties were reported. President Makarios admitted that his own supporters were responsible for most of the blasts, the latest in a series of violent incidents involving pro-Makarios Cypriots who want Cyprus to continue as an independent state and supporters of Gen. George Grivas, campaigning for union with Greece.

In a statement tonight, President Makarios said that most of last night's blasts had been triggered by government supporters acting against backers of Gen. Grivas, whom he branded as "the evil spirit of Cyprus."

The president called for an end to the violence, in which hundreds of bombs have been exploded and at least 50 police stations attacked this year.

Three hours after last night's explosions machine-gun fire was opened on the home of the Limassol police commander.

He was on duty at the time, but his wife was in the house. She escaped injury as bullets shattered windows and doors.

There was no immediate report of any casualties. [The Associated Press said damage was estimated in the tens of thousands of dollars, with 10 cars destroyed and a dozen shops and many homes damaged.]

Friday Night Blasts

On the previous night four bombs exploded in Cyprus. There were no casualties.

The nationalist Greek-language newspaper Agon said, "The country has been seized by mass insanity. Chaos is coming, and the island has turned into hell."

Friday night's explosions damaged buildings and vehicles. One destroyed a gasoline tank truck owned by Socrates Miliades, a leading Nicosia businessman who is one of the closest associates of Gen. Grivas.

Makarios vs. Bishops

In an interview released Friday, Archbishop Makarios said Gen. Grivas was behind the three bishops of the Cyprus Orthodox Church who have decided to give up his secular post as president.

The bishops of Paphos, Kitium and Kyrenia gave the president 30 days to appeal against their verdict, and the time limit expired yesterday.

President Makarios dismissed the decision of the bishops as "valueless." They are expected to meet in Limassol Tuesday to discuss further moves.

The president said in his interview that the bishops were "politically motivated," and that Gen. Grivas had played a prominent part in their challenge.

Gas Explosions Hit Turin Area

TURIN, Italy, April 8 (Reuters)—At least a dozen persons were injured today when problems in a gas works caused explosions and fires in scores of apartments over a wide area here.

Picasso Dies at 91

(Continued from Page 1)
naissance surpassed that of any of his contemporaries.

Picasso, more than anyone else, symbolized a revolution that has changed more than art. It has changed the way people look at the physical world.

When he was criticized it was mainly for repetition or triviality of themes. He did not paint heroic celebrations, and with the exception of "Guernica," his masterpiece on the horrors of modern warfare, his large socially inspired paintings were not among his more important works.

There were those who tired of his fauns, satyrs and minotaur, of his artists and their noble models, but they were always expressed in a way that fully captured a mood or an emotion or a complex of feelings, therefore they were never the same.

Picasso didn't tire of the human comedy, which was his real subject matter. During the blue period in the first years of the 20th century he painted scenes of sadness, wretchedness and despair. He returned to that mood now and again over the next 70-odd years, but mainly he recorded the foibles and weaknesses of all manner of men and women, sometimes with tenderness, sometimes with irony, but never with scorn.

He was deeply committed to life and such a believer in the efficacy of art that he once said: "The thing will come when the sign of a painting will ease the pain of a toothache." Was the remark forthright or ironic? With Picasso, who could tell?

An ironic, or otherwise his work always remained human. It never became totally abstract. There was always something, even in the most thoroughly analytical cubist painting, that was recognizable as part of the real world. Sometimes it was only a suggestion, but it was there at the very end, but it was always there.

One of his mistresses, Francoise Gilot, recreated this Picasso quote in her book "My Life With Picasso": "Whatever the source of the emotion that drives me to create, I want to give it a form that has some connection with the visible world, even if it is only to wage war on that world."

Cubism and distortion of the human anatomy and physiognomy were the two areas in which Picasso outraged critics and public alike before his work came to be widely understood. He was accused of being a dehumanizer of art and a worshipper of ugliness.

Ultimately, however, it was recognized that analytical cubism was an effort to create new forms, expand the scope of human vision and insight by breaking down reality into its constituent parts and arranging them in such a way as to give the viewer multiple visions to share him the impact, the back of the head simultaneously with the front and both sides, so as to understand the true relationship between them. It went a step beyond perspective.

Picasso's distorted faces, it was also realized later on, were not an attempt to celebrate ugliness. They have to do with the notion of semblance, or pictorial reality as opposed to nature, and a very special understanding of what is important in plastic and psychologically in portraiture.

Semblance, in this case, means simply capturing the feeling or mood of life, as opposed to precisely recording features. Picasso



The artist as a young man.

distorted to create the desired plastic and psychological effects, but never lost and sometimes even enhanced the semblance of reality.

In general, Picasso subordinated detail, emphasizing specific parts of a composition according to his determination of their significance as a part of the total concept. An immense mass or a seemingly outrageous hat in a Picasso portrait should be understood with this in mind.

Because he lived into his 90s and never ceased to burst with creative energy, Picasso left the world a physical legacy of immense proportions. He produced more than 6,000 paintings, innumerable drawings and graphics, sculpture, ceramics and collages ad infinitum it seems.

He released his work to the world at a leisurely pace, keeping much of the best for himself, but so extraordinary was his output, so widespread were the reproductions of his pictures, so profound was his influence on other artists in all media, that his presence seemed boundless.

He was born on Oct. 25, 1881, in Malaga, which today is the capital of the Costa del Sol tourist center, but then was a sleepy Andalusian coastal town. His father was Jose Ruiz, his mother, Maria Picasso, a Majorcan.

Family Ambition

Jose Ruiz's father, and two uncles of young Pablo, had all wanted to be professional painters, but none succeeded. Picasso's father did succeed to the extent that he became a reasonably well-respected art teacher. In no way, however, did his modest talents foreshadow his son's genius.

Picasso could draw from the time he was old enough to hold a pencil. And more than that, he could see in a way most people are never able to see. He did not draw things according to preconceived notions of how they are or ought to be. No neat little formula for a face, a table or a chair.

His earliest sketchbooks, or his "Portrait of Aunt Pepa," done at 14, show such a commanding skill, and in the case of the portrait, psychological insight, as to be uncanny. He was a finished artist at 14—whatever learning

They were perhaps most influenced by El Greco, especially in the elongation of figures, but they were at the same time original and emotionally compelling. The symbolic meaning of blue

he would do from then on followed his own instincts and intellectual bent.

His formal training, begun under his father, continued at La Coruna's School of Arts and Crafts and the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona, where his father taught.

At 15 he took part in a competition for entry into the school. The normal time for preparing a work to submit was a month, but Picasso completed his—a male nude—in a day and was admitted to the school in 1896. The main reason he attended, according to his long-time companion and aide, Jaime Sabartes, was that his family could not conceive of a "professional" artist without a diploma.

After a year of study in Barcelona he did additional academic work in Madrid and then spent some time recovering from an illness in the Catalan village of Horta del Ebro. He was immensely taken by the local people and under their influence and the influence of Barcelona, which was by far Spain's most cosmopolitan city, he became a Catalan by adoption.

He returned to Barcelona and at about that time dropped the Ruiz from his name and began signing his pictures with only the less common surname, Picasso. He also discovered Paris, to which he made three trips between 1900 and 1903. A fourth trip, made at the end of 1903, was the final one. He settled in the French capital among the other painters, sculptors, poets, art dealers and patrons.

It was during this time that he painted the pictures encompassed by the blue period, so called because of the cool blue tone that dominated virtually all of the pictures done between 1900 and 1904. Many of his works leading up to the blue period resembled those of Toulouse-Lautrec, whom Picasso greatly admired, and occasionally those of other painters, but the blue period paintings and graphics were clearly his own.

They were perhaps most influenced by El Greco, especially in the elongation of figures, but they were at the same time original and emotionally compelling. The symbolic meaning of blue

(Continued on next page.)

Obituaries

The 11th Duke of Argyll, 69, Leader of Clan Campbell

GLASGOW, April 8 (UPI)—The 11th Duke of Argyll, 69, died in a private hospital in Edinburgh yesterday from the effects of a stroke.

The duke, who had lived in Paris for many years, was flown to Edinburgh for neurological tests after being taken ill in France earlier this year.

He is survived by his fourth wife, the former Mrs. Mathilda Coster Mortimer, an American. His elder son, Ian, the present Marquess of Lorne, succeeds to the title. The duke was the head of the Clan Campbell.

He was born of Anglo-American parentage in Paris on June 18, 1903.

In 1949, on the death of his cousin, the duke succeeded to the title. At the same time, he was faced with paying death duties on the estate amounting to about \$2 million at that time.

To meet the debt, the duke sold more than 28,000 acres of his Scottish estates. He also raised funds by opening to the public Inverary Castle, the family seat, 40 miles northwest of Glasgow.

Richard Titmuss

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Prof. Richard Titmuss, 68, a writer, teacher, and social adviser to governments, died in London on Friday.

at 15 and returned to formal education as a professor, advised the British Labor party on social administration, and had a wide influence on social thought abroad.

In 1949, he wrote "Problems of Social Policy," on the impact of social services on families and individuals. The book won him a chair at the London School of Economics. He was made professor of social administration in 1950.

In 1956, Mr. Titmuss published "Social Division of Welfare," which examined the relationships between public social services, sick pay, occupational pensions and allowances in income tax. He pleaded for an integrated social policy.

The Labor party's social service programs grew out of this work, and after 1956 Mr. Titmuss played a major role in the party's social policy.

A 1970 book, "The Gift Relationship," concerned with altruism in the market for human blood, was a best seller in the United States. Among other things, it discussed how blood was collected for transfusion and for other purposes, and within a year of publication, legislation was before Congress on the regulation of the private market in blood.

John Charles McQuaid

DUBLIN, April 8 (AP)—The Most Rev. John Charles McQuaid, 77, Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin and primate of Ireland until his retirement last year, died yesterday in Loughlinstown Hospital.

Mr. Stuart, a native of Romania, came to the United States in 1913.



Duke of Argyll

Born in Cootehill, County Cavan, on July 28, 1898, he was ordained in 1924 and was appointed archbishop of Dublin in 1940.

Victor de Kowa

BERLIN, April 8 (UPI)—Victor de Kowa, 69, a West German stage and screen actor whose career spanned a half-century, died today. Mr. de Kowa's stage debut was with the Prussian State Theater in Berlin, with which he remained until 1943.

Nick Stuart

BILLOXI, Miss., April 8 (UPI)—Nick Stuart, 68, who starred in a series of movies about the college scene in the 1930s and later became a band leader, died of cancer yesterday at Biloxi Edward Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Stuart, a native of Romania, came to the United States in 1913.

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PABLO RUIZ PICASSO (Oct. 25, 1881—April 8, 1973)

(Continued from preceding page.)

has been debated by critics with some saying that it expresses despair, but Sabartes has written that "blue shows itself as an aspiration to sublimity in the midst of desperation or sadness."

The graphic masterpieces of the blue period, and perhaps the most important work executed by Picasso between 1900 and 1904, was the etching known as "The Frugal Repast." It is an exquisitely drawn and composed scene of a hollow-cheeked blind man, his emaciated wife, a bit of bread and a bottle of wine. Like the best of Picasso, like the best of all art, it preserves a moment, an emotion forever.

The year 1904, his first full year in Paris, marked the close of the blue period and the beginning of the two-year rose period, or as Alfred H. Barr Jr. called it, the circus period. He painted mostly acrobats and other circus people and the dominant tones were rose.

Picasso was now living in the Bateau-Lavoir (laundry boat), a Paris tenement favored by artists and named by the poet Max Jacob because it swayed. His studio was fast becoming something of a salon. His friends included Jacob and the poet Guillaume Apollinaire; the painters Matisse, Braque and Cézanne; Jean Cocteau, Jack of all artistic trades; Gertrude Stein, writer, collector of paintings, painters and writers, and her brother Leo, who also collected paintings, and a number of dealers including Berthe Weill, Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler and Ambroise Vollard.

It was from among this collection of friends that Picasso drew the subjects for many of his most memorable portraits. He painted and drew them, along with other famous or soon to be famous people, in a range of styles that would have exhausted the repertoire of anyone but Picasso.

Salvador Dalí captured in a cubist painting, a remarkable work in which he is recognizable although only the barest details of the head are indicated. Vollard and Jacob were done realistically, Stravinsky and Balzac done in the precise linear style that he often used for mythological subjects. Gertrude Stein appeared in a mask-like portrait and the poet Stéphane Mallarmé with a great deal of chiaroscuro.

Especially Hard

Picasso worked especially hard on the Stein portrait, painting it over many, many times during an unusually large number of sittings. But the final version he painted in quickly and from memory. Mrs. Stein was unhappy with the painting, protesting that she didn't look like that. Picasso told her, "But you will," and indeed years later she did.

While Picasso was in his rose period, painting almost monochromatic intimate scenes of circus people and their families, the fauves under Matisse were exhibiting works in the Salon d'Automne that were bursting with color and vitality. Picasso continued going his own way.

In 1905 he traveled to Holland and returned to paint pictures of very solid-looking boys and horses, in blues and grays and skin tones, that were far less classical than the work he had been producing.

It was in 1907, however, that he painted the picture that changed the direction of the plastic arts in the 20th century. It was named, after completion, "Les Femmes d'Alger" in honor of the ladies of the night on Arignon Street in Barcelona.

This representation of five women, with its African overtones in two of the heads, was Picasso's first cubist painting. With that work, "Les Femmes d'Alger," Picasso, Braque, Gris and others began to break up the world according to their new and highly unconventional vision—to take it apart in analytical cubism and to reconstruct it in synthetic cubism.

Cézanne's landscapes had pointed the way, but it was Picasso who broke the barrier, who dared

to relegate realistic representation to an inferior place in painting. During the next 10 years Picasso made a great many cubist paintings, collages, wood constructions—which sometimes served as models for paintings—and he also continued painting realistically.

In 1917 he traveled to Rome with Cocteau and tried his hand at stage design. He did the sets for Sergei Diaghilev's ballet "Parade." He subsequently did the same for "Le Tricorne," "Pulcinella" and "Quadro Flamenco," but his settings were too dramatic to be successful. They stole the show.

While in Rome he met Stravinsky and the dancer Olga Khoklova, who became his first wife.



Jacqueline Roque, his model and second wife.

By that time his works were commanding good prices in London, Paris and New York and he was certainly what one would call "successful."

During the 1920s he painted and drew in his so-called neo-classical style for the most part. The figures were monumental, but the style differed from the classical model as much as such as Renaissance painting did. The period culminated in a series of etchings for Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (1931) in which the famous Picasso line, with all its expressive qualities, is given free rein.

Picasso also moved in and around the edges of surrealism at this time. His work was in-



Françoise Gilot, mother of two of his four children.

cluded in the first surrealist group show, even when he did surrealistic work, the surprise resulted from formal or spatial considerations rather than content or subject matter.

André Breton, the French poet and author of the surrealist manifesto, wrote this about Picasso: "Picasso of his own accord turned toward surrealism, and, as far as he was able, came to meet it. Evidence of this can be found in part of his output from 1923



Two Women, 1920.

to 1924, several works from 1928 to 1930, metal constructions of 1930-31, the semi-automatic poems of 1935, right up to the play "Le Désir Attrapé par la Queue" of 1943."

The distorted portraits, many of which were also painted during this period, really had little to do with surrealism. They were a product of Picasso's way of viewing the real world.

In the early 1930s he painted and sculpted in a variety of styles and his personal life underwent a series of changes. His favorite women tended to be his favorite models and one can trace his romances through his painting.

His first great love in Paris had been Fernande Olivier, back in the Bateau-Lavoir days. She was the first of seven women who shared major fragments in his life and two of whom he married.

His relationship with Miss Olivier ended in 1913 when he took up with a sculptor's model named Marcelle Humbert. He was very happy with her, but she died in 1914.

Separation

He separated from his first wife, Olga Khoklova, the ballerina, in 1925. They had a son named Pablo. At the time he was already involved with a model named Marie-Thérèse Walter with whom he had a daughter named Maya. He did not divorce Khoklova because of community property laws and did not remarry until after she died 50 years later.

His next involvement was with Dora Maar, a surrealist painter and photographer. He painted a mutual portrait of portraits of Miss Maar in which he applied the Mercator projection principle to the human face.

In 1944 he left her and began an eight-year relationship with Françoise Gilot, a 21-year-old painter. Picasso was 63 at the time. Miss Gilot has elaborated their relationship in a bitter-sweet memoir written with Carlton Lake and called "My Life With Picasso."

The book, written years after her relationship with Picasso had ended, is filled with lengthy quotes from Picasso. Lake attests in a foreword that they are absolutely accurate.

"Through our work on it [the book], I have been continually impressed by her demonstration of the extent to which that much-abused term, 'total recall' can be literally true. Françoise knows exactly what she said, what Pablo said, every step of the way for the 10 years and more that they spent together. The direct quotations from Picasso are exactly that."

On the subject of cubism and the collage, for example, Miss Gilot reconstructed this conversation between herself and Picasso: "It had always seemed to me," she wrote, "that the collage was a kind of by-product or perhaps even the fading out of cubist painting."

"Not at all," Pablo said. "The collage was really the important thing. Although, aesthetically speaking, one may prefer a cubist painting. You see, one of the fundamental points about cubism is this:

"Not only did we try to displace reality, reality was no longer in the object. Reality was in the painting. When the cubist painter said to himself, 'I will paint a bowl,' he set out to do it with the full realization that a bowl in painting had nothing to do with a bowl in real life. We always had the idea that we were realists, but in the sense of the Chinese who said, 'I don't imitate nature; I work like her.'"

"I asked him how a painter could work like nature. 'Well,' he said, 'aside from the rhythm, one of the things that strikes us most strongly in nature is the difference of textures: the texture of space, the texture of an object in that space—a tobacco wrapper, a porcelain vase—a beehive—the relation of form, color and volume to the question of texture.'"

"The purpose of the collage was to give the idea that different textures can enter into composition to become the reality in the painting that competes with the reality of nature. We tried to get rid of things I call 'the eye of the spirit.' We wanted any longer want to fool the eye, we wanted to fool the mind."

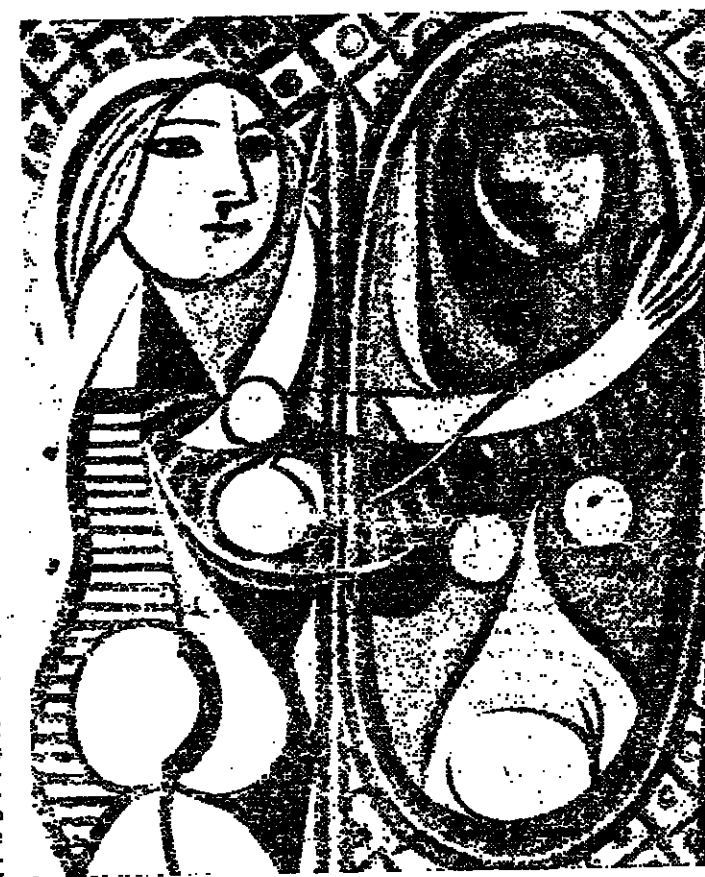
"The sheet of newspaper was never used in order to make a newspaper. It was used to become a bottle or something like that. It was never used literally but always as an element displaced from its habitual meaning into another meaning to produce a shock between the usual definition at the point of departure and its new definition at the point of arrival."

The explanation is certainly eloquent and convincing. Whether it is 100 percent Picasso is a question that will probably remain unanswered. Miss Gilot's observations are also interesting and perhaps more fully credible. She describes Picasso at work: "He used no palette. At his right (as he addressed his easel) was a small table covered with newspapers and three or four large cans filled with brushes standing in turpentine."

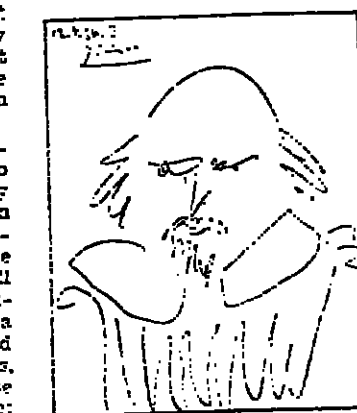
"Every time he took a brush he wiped it off on the newspapers, which were a jumble of colored smudges and slashes. Whenever he wanted pure color he squeezed



The Lovers, 1923.



The Mirror, oil, 1932.



1964 sketch of Shakespeare.

some from a tube onto the newspaper. At his feet and around the base of the easel were cans—mostly tomato cans of various sizes—that held gray and neutral tones and other colors that he had previously mixed.

"He stood before the canvas for three or four hours at a stretch. He made almost no superficial gestures. I asked him if it didn't tire him to stand so long in one spot. He shook his head."

"No," he said. "That is why painters live so long. While I work I leave my body outside the door. The way Moslems take off their shoes before entering the mosque."

Total Silence

"There was total silence in the atelier, broken only by Pablo's monologues or an occasional conversation; never an interruption from the world outside. When daylight began to fade from the canvas he switched on two spotlights and everything but the picture surface fell away into the shadows."

"There must be darkness everywhere except on the canvas so that the painter becomes hypnotized by his own work and paints almost as though he were in a trance," he said. "He must stay as close as possible to his own inner world if he wants to transcend the limitations his reason is always trying to impose on him."

Picasso and Miss Gilot had two children, Claude and Paloma.

In 1955 he began a relationship with Jacqueline Roque, a young woman of 29, whose face was to become famous like the faces of all the other women in Picasso's life, through the many portraits



Standing Nude, 1946.

he did of her. They were married in 1961 and according to all accounts lived very happily together.

The other woman in Picasso's life, something of an estranged wife, was Spain. Although he lived most of his life in his adopted France, which he considered the best place to live and work, even through the war years, although he had the opportunity to go to the United States, he never ceased to be a Spaniard in heart and spirit.

Although apolitical, Picasso was certainly a republican (in the Spanish sense) and a democrat

(in the generic sense). In 1937 he was moved by the Spanish Civil War to take political action in the way he knew best—through his art.

He etched the "Dream and Lie of Franco," which showed the leader of the Nationalist forces as an arch villain, who, in a series of cartoon-like panels, is ultimately turned into a centaur and gored to death by a bull. Thousands of these were dropped into Nationalist territory during the bloody three-year war.

Then, later in 1937, an event that was unprecedented in the history of warfare spurred Picasso to his most ambitious and in some respects his greatest work. The event was the bombing of the Basque town of Guernica by German planes and pilots.

World's Fair

Picasso had been commissioned to produce a work for the World's Fair in Paris that year and the wanton bombing of Guernica provided the inspiration. In a month of intense work he produced more than 70 studies and the 25-1/2-foot-by-11-1/2-foot oil on canvas, in shades of gray, white and black, that stunned the world, both for its moral force and its aesthetic daring.

The whole canvas appears to be illuminated by a large light bulb. It contains a burning house, a contorted horse on its knees pierced by a spear, a dead warrior clutching the handle of a broken sword, a half-dressed woman who seems to be crawling toward the horse, a screaming woman leaning out of a window, another woman with a frightfully deformed head and outstretched arms, an aggressive-looking bull, a woman with a dead child in her arms, a table and a bird with a stretched neck and open beak.

The design is triangular with the lamp as the apex of an equilateral triangle and the formal technique is similar to the synthetic cubism of the 1920s. But the work transcends its formal considerations. As an expression of horror in the modern world it has few rivals.

In a sense, it revised the concept of martyrdom. Death in Guernica was not for saints, but for ordinary people. They did not accept their agony resolutely in the name of a noble ideal, but died with terror on their faces and screams on their lips.

There is no red blood pulsing out while skin in Guernica. There is only gray, gray and more gray. Because of the lack of color, the painting is curiously quiet, a silent scream. Its artistic children include such works as Truman Capote's nonfiction novel "In Cold Blood" and the films of Michelangelo Antonioni and Stanley Kubrick.

After the Paris Fair "Guernica" was exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, but Picasso never sold it. Instead he held it in trust for the Spanish state and when republican government returned.

His two other large historically inspired paintings, "War and Peace" and "The Korean Massacres" had neither the moral nor the aesthetic impact of "Guernica."

Aesthetically, "Guernica" was fore-shadowed by "Minotaur-machy," the extraordinary etching of 1933, which is perhaps Picasso's most powerful symbolic work. The central figures are a dying horse, its bowels hanging out, a bare-breasted female matorador and the minotaur.

Psychologists have seen all manner of sexual metaphor and childhood trauma in the work, but whatever the symbols arising from the subconscious, the act of creation, the elaboration and organization, were the fulfillment of a clear-sighted conscious artistic vision.

World War II

Not too long after the completion of "Guernica," France was at war with Germany and Paris was occupied. As a Spanish citizen, Picasso was exempt from service in the French Army, but his sympathies were well known and it was forbidden to exhibit his pictures or even to print his name in the newspapers.

He remained in Paris and continued to paint. His work during the war years included landscapes and a great many portraits. The landscapes very often recorded a scene from more than one viewpoint in an attempt to give a fuller picture than is possible in life.

Toward the end of the war he began a rather stormy relationship with Communism by joining the French party. He was accused by many persons of not taking his politics seriously, but just as a work. He retorted as follows in "Les Lettres Françaises": "What do you think an artist is? An imbecile who has only his eyes if he is a painter, or his ears, if he is a musician, or a lyre at every level of his heart if he is a poet, or, if he is merely a boxer, only his muscles?"

"On the contrary, he is at the same time a political being, constantly alert to the heart-rending, burning or happy events in the world, molding himself in their likeness."

"No, painting is not made to decorate apartments. It is an instrument of war, for attack and defense against the enemy."

Although Picasso did in fact



Le Peintre au Travail, 1964.



His 50-foot, 160-ton rusty steel abstract sculpture as it was unveiled in 1967 at Chicago's Civic Center.

join the party, he was something less than an orthodox Communist and his art was the antithesis of the Communist war, socialist realism. Although he could be doctrinaire or dogmatic in his private life, he was not so in either politics or aesthetics.

Picasso's art was periodically criticized by the Soviet art establishment, but he was scornful of their credentials as critics and his involvement in party affairs was virtually nonexistent.

His famous dove, which at the suggestion of the Communist writer Louis Aragon became the symbol of a world peace conference in 1949, was widely disseminated thereafter as a symbol of peace that was frequently associated with Communism.

After the war, Picasso went to Antibes in southern France and settled in a rambling villa called La Californie. It was a vast studio. Picasso worked virtually everywhere in the house and around his paintings, sculpture, ceramics and graphics, he lived with Jacqueline Roque, a collection of animals that included a dog and a goat and occasional visitors. His life there was recorded by the photographer David Douglas Duncan in a picture book titled "The Private World of Pablo Picasso."

If his personal mood was reflected in his work then the early years at Antibes were happy ones. He painted among other things the large canvas "La Jolie Vivre," which glorifies life and is perhaps in some ways an antithesis to "Guernica." It is painted in lively colors and depicts exuberant flute-playing fauns, sailboats and dancing women.

Joy Captured

His own joy of life was captured beautifully by Duncan, who photographed Picasso drawing, working, reclining in his leisure combinations of stripes and stripes or stripes and checks, or bare-chested and barefoot in nothing but a pair of shorts. Duncan's photographs preserve the incredible vitality that was evident in Picasso even in his late 70s.

Above all, though, Duncan caught the remarkable intensity of Picasso's dark eyes, eyes that never ceased burning and seemed to see everything through and through.

Picasso sculpted and painted while living at Antibes, but the largest part of his production during those years was in various graphic media including etching,

lithography and linocut cutting. He also made a series of drawings between Nov. 28, 1953, and Feb. 3, 1954, that as a group stand among his greatest works.

They deal mainly with the relationship between men and women, often artists and their models, and Rebecca West called the series "perhaps the most prodigious artistic event of the present century." Miss West went on as follows describing the drawings: "This model (the artist's model of the series) is ravishing and she can be admired by all the world. For these drawings are as naturalistic as any work of Picasso's blue period. She recalls the bland and bendable ladies of the Persian miniatures, with their vast fishpool eyes; she has the serene stance of the Venus of Callot, the recipient flesh which Titoretto gave his Susanna, and the rounded forms, without a head-ache in a barrelful, of Ingres's odisques."

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—By Stephen Kildman of The Washington Post.

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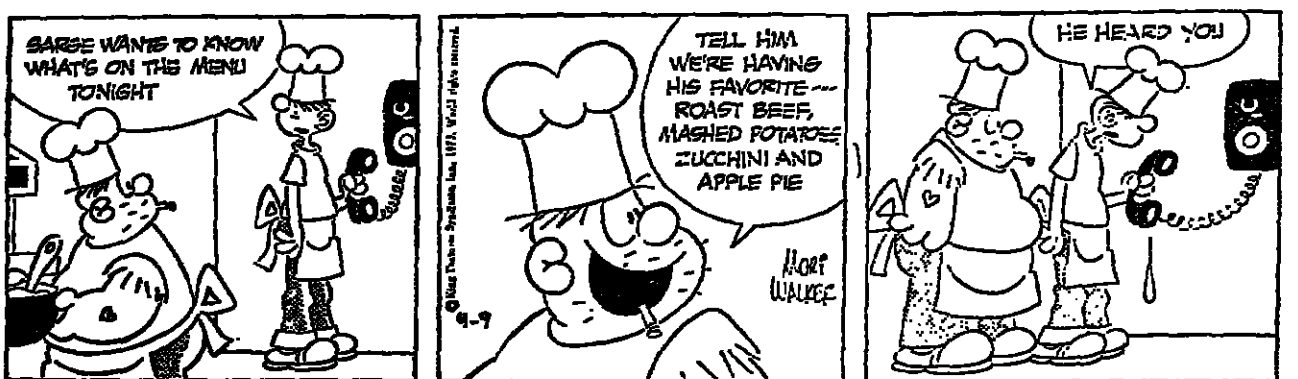
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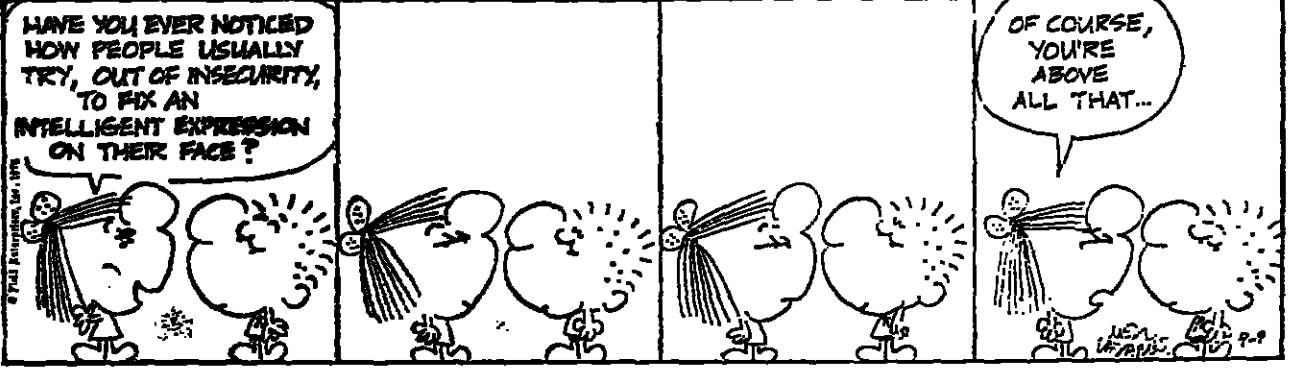
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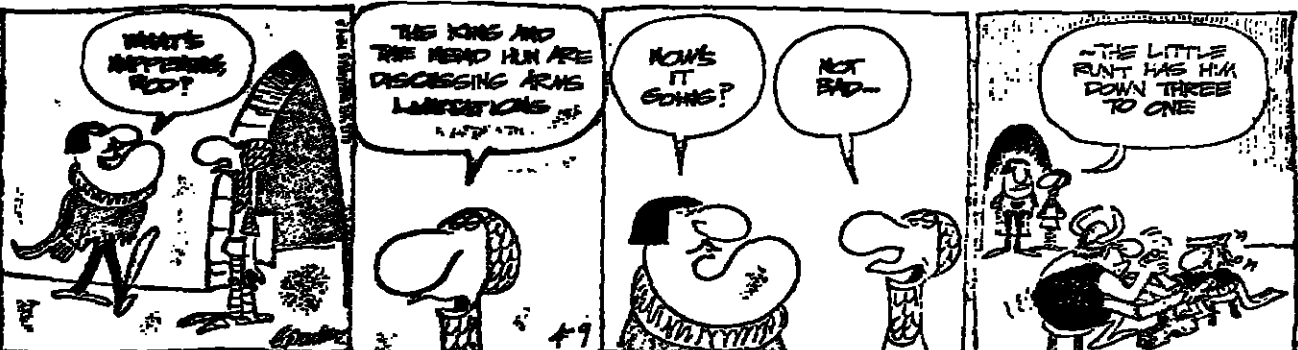
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By Robert Byrne

Arthur Bisguier topped 48 entrants to capture first place in the recent Lone Pine Masters and Experts Tournament. The Rock Hill, N. Y., grandmaster ran up five victories and two draws to post a 6-1 score in the seven-round event, which had the highest average strength for any open Swiss system competition in the United States.

The former Australian grandmaster, Walter Browne, now a United States citizen, and Laszlo Szabo, many-time Hungarian champion who has been harrying the United States, shared second place with scores of 5½-1½. Bisguier received \$2,000 for his victory, while Browne and Szabo won \$1,000 each in the week-long tourney.

This was the third of a series of Lone Pine, Calif., tournaments held annually under the sponsorship of Louis D. Statham. Participation is open to those holding a master's rating—2,200 points and up on the scale developed by Professor Emeritus Arpad Elo of Marquette University. Also eligible are juniors (under 21) who have achieved expert's rank—2,100 points on the Elo scale.

A Winner All the Way
Bisguier, in good form, led the event the whole way. In the last round, paired with Browne, he needed only a half-point to clinch first prize, which he got by drawing a 35-move Ruy Lopez as Black.

In round 5, Bisguier disposed of the California master James Tarjan, with aggressive opening play that gave him a decisive kingside attack.

With move 2, both players were content to transpose an Alekhine's Defense to a Pirc, against which Bisguier threw the hard-hitting 4-B-N5 and 5-P-B4. Bisguier's plan was to cramp Black by means of the powerful center pawns, so that White could build up a kingside attack.

Up to move 9, the game followed the course of my encounter with the Hungarian grandmaster Lajos Portisch.

However, on 21... Q-K1, Bisguier could have played 22 Q-K1, N-B1; 23 Q-R4! N-R; 24 Q-Nch, K-B1; 25 B-B4! Q-Q2; 26 B-N, R-P2; 27 N-Q2, K-N2; 28 B-B, R-N1; 29 R-B6; 27 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 28 N-Q4, Q-K2; 29 Q-B6ch, K-Q2; 30 N-B7, Q-K2; 31 N-Bch, K-Q1; 32 N-Q1, Q-Q2; 33 P-Q4, and the passed pawn could have been stopped only by losing a rook—33... K-K1; 34 N-B7ch.

There, but Where?

Nevertheless, it was premature for Tarjan to resign at his 21st turn, even allowing for his time pressure, since the decisive continuation was by no means easy to discover.

However, on 21... Q-K1, Bisguier could have played 22 Q-K1, N-B1; 23 Q-R4! N-R; 24 Q-Nch, K-B1; 25 B-B4! Q-Q2; 26 B-N, R-P2; 27 N-Q2, K-N2; 28 B-B, R-N1; 29 R-B6; 27 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 28 N-Q4, Q-K2; 29 Q-B6ch, K-Q2; 30 N-B7, Q-K2; 31 N-Bch, K-Q1; 32 N-Q1, Q-Q2; 33 P-Q4, and the passed pawn could have been stopped only by losing a rook—33... K-K1; 34 N-B7ch.

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There, but Where?

BOOKS

MACAULAY

The Shaping of the Historian

By John Clive Knopf, 499 pp. Illustrated, \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

UNFORTUNATELY, there is space here to pose only a single question concerning John Clive's remarkable "Macauley: The Shaping of the Historian." That is: Has Prof. Clive achieved his stated aim to present "not the eminent Victorian, the Macaulay of the collected Essays, and 'Speeches,' the 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' the 'History of England'—works that made him a household word in the English-speaking world, and gained him his country's first 'literary' peerage... but instead to give us 'the outsider, the parvenu' (as he once called himself)—awkward, ugly, impetuous—who by sheer talent and energy won the respect of the Whigs, and a seat in the cabinet before the age of forty"? That is, has John Clive, a Harvard professor of history and literature (Oh, happy wedding of talents to poetry to Macaulay!), really given us the young Macaulay in, as they say, the round (Oh, happy consent to apply to this squat, ungainly figure)?

I pose this somewhat bland and simplifying question because the answer to it is yes, but not simply yes. Yes, the figure of Thomas Babington Macaulay fairly leaps off these pages. Macaulay, the eldest child (among 11) of Clapham sect Evangelical parents who earnestly consulted each other before their marriage about their tendencies to daydream ("I was myself expecting from you some aid on this point," wrote Zachary Macaulay to Selina Mills in 1879). Macaulay the child genius so endowed with the power to daydream that his father's sternest strictures couldn't curb it—although those strictures apparently created lasting emotional problems for the son: "Deterred from matrimony and fatherhood by his own severely repressed feelings of hostility to the father," wrote Zachary to Selina in 1879. Macaulay's near-incestuous attachment to two younger sisters, "he could now take satisfaction in being the sort of father to them that Zachary had never been to him."

Yes, we see Macaulay the super-journalist winning instant literary stardom with his 1836 Edinburgh Review essay on Milton, despite a style which Gladstone quipped Milton, called "dark with excessive brightness." Macaulay the "book in breeches" electrifying Parliament with oratory supporting the Reform Bill of 1832, despite his unattractive voice and his too rapid delivery. Macaulay the rampant conversationalist, stunning the guests at Holland House with the omnivorousness of his memory. Macaulay playing Lyongs to all India, turning out in two years, with time off to scribble essays in his spare time, a penal code that would have taken merely brilliant men a decade to write, and lesser mortals a lifetime.

Yes, Prof. Clive presents with wonderful vividness the figure of Macaulay during his formative years (the book ends in 1839, with the hero, just returned from India, setting down to write his monumental "History of England"). But what is more im-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

POWDER, ABSENCE, AVARICE, VIOLETS, RECALCITRANT, MILK, BILLY, TROITS, BITE, LAGIAN, LIDS, GLEAM, EYEPIECE, CHURCH, TIORE, DEER, SCRIBBLE, BRIEFING, CHOICE, MAITRE, REIS, SITAR, IDLE, ALIVE, TROITS, BITE, PLANT, KNEAD, ESTATES, KNEAD, DEEP, SETTERS.

CROSSWORD

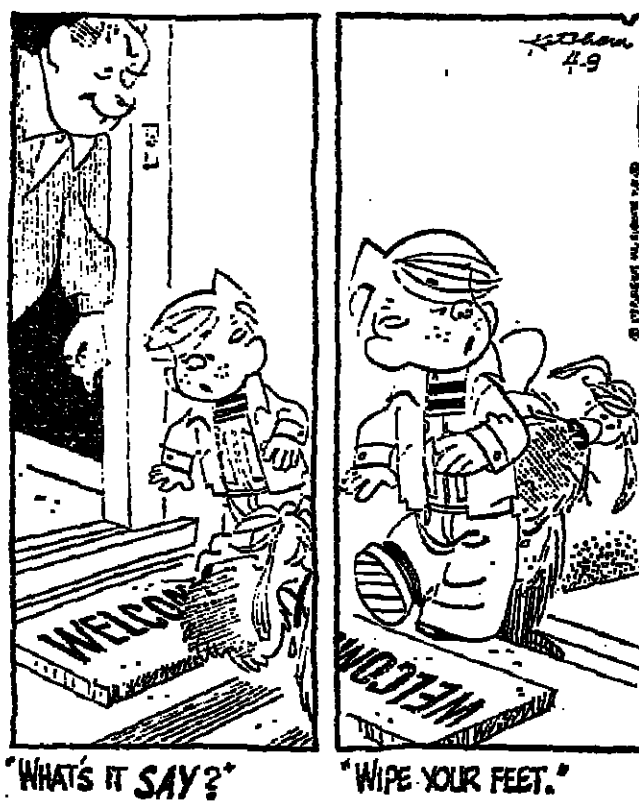
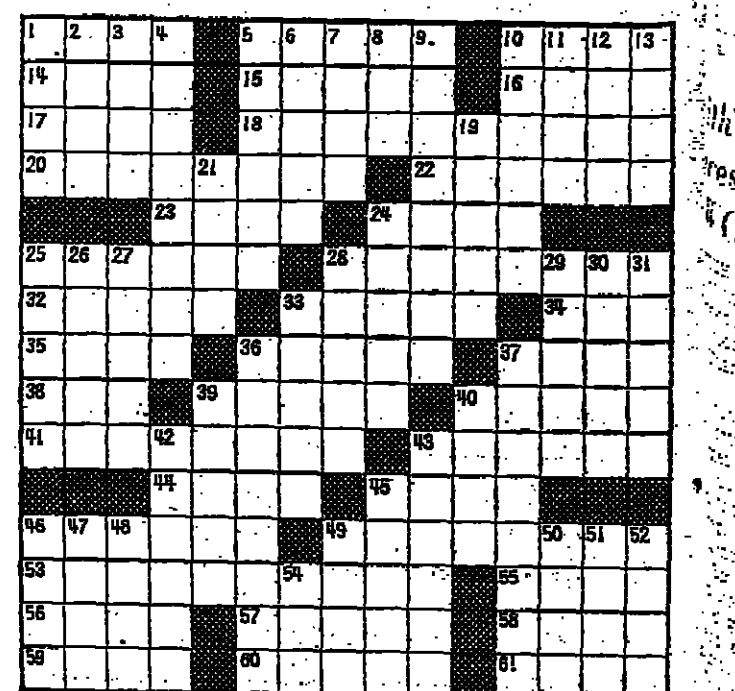
By Will Weng

ACROSS
1 Search widely
5 Vowed
10 Intense
14 Biting wings
15 Brighter
16 Nagy of Hungary
17 Small thing
18 Visionary one
20 U. S. sub missile
22 Warns
23 Company
24 Very Fr.
25 Items regularly done
28 Brood
32 Nero's gift to Rome
33 Captured
34 Vegetable
35 Famed art colony
36 Math ratios
37 Prohibits
38 Attention
39 Jean
40 Imprecation
41 Film director's concern

43 Classifier
44 Russian saint
45 MIL addresses
46 Shoe part
47 Scrooge
48 Timely
50 Cork's land
51 Suck or ram
52 Weary
53 After all is said and done
59 Resorts
60 News piece
61 Lop, in Scotland

DOWN
1 Group of partisans
2 Potpourri
3 Frames
4 Riding
5 Transparencies
6 Golf
7 Kiln
8 Old car
9 Does a photo-print job
10 Assimilate
11 Eastern title
12 Formerly, of old

13 Feevish fits
19 Liquid fat
21 Irritate
24 Turnstile fodder
25 Palm products
26 Violinist Stern
27 Prop up
28 "Paggiacci" role
29 Separate
30 On edge
31 Loom bar
32 Leg bone
33 Fines and John
36 Fines and John
37 Bristly plants
39 Word element
40 Fur animal, for short
41 Snare
42 Prompt
43 More competent
44 Theories
45 Kind of tide
46 Room, in Bilbao
48 River in Spain
50 Jerusalem hill
51 Sea flier
52 Willis of Knicks
54 River area



السلامة

Observer

Undeliverance

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Mr. Hemphill, the mailman, was around at the side of the house throwing magazines and the almanac edition of the London Sunday Times into the bushes we planted there a few years ago to conceal the mounds where the children used to bury cats when they were in their undertaker phase.



Baker

It was purest chance, catching him, because we hardly ever go to that side of the house, it being so sad there, reminding us, as it does, of the old days when the children still had the garbage cans trying to think of something to do next when out of the corner of my eye, off at that far side of the house, I caught a glimpse of the Ladies Home Journal skimming through the air toward the bushes.

Mr. Hemphill was mortified at being caught. He prides himself, you see, on his professional skill. Having spent some time studying our habits, he knew we rarely went to that side of the house and reasoned that it would take us weeks to find our mail there.

He has pride of craft, Mr. Hemphill. A lot of people who call themselves mailmen these days think they have done the job if they throw the stuff down a storm drain three blocks from the house.

"Between ourselves," confided

Wildlife Fund Warns On British Losses

LONDON, April 8 (UPI)—Britain is exterminating nearly a quarter of its animals, plants and insects through pollution and cultivation, the World Wildlife Fund announced.

It said that in an "alarming, almost desperate" situation the badger and other such plants as the primrose, wild lily of the valley and wild daffodil are in danger of extinction. About 125 species of insects are threatened, including some of the country's most attractive butterflies.

"The principal reasons are habitat destruction or disappearance due to development and pollution," the report said. "Above all other causes stands the growth in the human population."

Mr. Hemphill as he helped retrieve the magazines, "the man who do that sort of job haven't got it here." And he tapped himself over the heart.

"Any boob fresh off the street can throw the stuff down the sewer," he said. "But your real mailman, your craftsman, if you grasp my meaning, sir, strives to come up with some little flourish, you see, sir, in not getting it delivered."

I observed that the bushes on the side of the house seemed a very small flourish indeed and asked why he did not make paper airplanes of the stuff and said it up onto the roof.

Mr. Hemphill smiled a smile of irrepressible pride. He said, "You know the letter you didn't get from your younger daughter last month? The one who is off in the woods making candles? The letter in which she asks for a substantial check?"

"Hemphill, you rogue! You don't mean . . . ?"

"I do indeed, sir. Look up there by the chimney flashing. That candle-colored paper airplane . . ."

"That's clever, Hemphill! Damned clever. I'd say if this weren't a family newspaper, keep up this kind of work and you'll be postmaster general."

Being a young man, Mr. Hemphill feels the romance of the mail very keenly and would, in fact, love to be postmaster general. The thought of the tons of mail he could fail to deliver in a typical week makes him swoon with ecstasy.

The romantic in him often makes him inquire about mail delivery in the old days. Did they really bring the stuff right up to the door? Actually put it in the box? Through the slot? That must have been something to see.

"You must not dwell too much on the past, Mr. Hemphill. Though we are no longer a litigious people, there are many compensations for the loss. Drive in hamburgers, for example, represent . . ."

Mr. Hemphill is quickly bored by future talk. Lovers instantaneously communicating grunts on a moment's whim, continents apart, through the coming miracle of telephoning—they interest him not at all. He is a romantic. He insists on pride in his work. If there is nothing for him to deliver except what is not worth delivering, he will do his best at not delivering it with a touch of style.

In another age, he would have made a real mailman.

Dr. Eve Clark gives a language test, using toys, to a child at Stanford University.

Scientists Listen to Baby Talk

By Sandra Blakeslee

MENLO PARK, Calif. (UPI)—"I goed there," said the child. "I went there," corrected his mother. "No, no," the child protested, "I goed there."

So goes a typical conversation between a small child and his mother. It illustrates one of the things that modern linguists are finding out about how children learn language.

To wit, children have their own sets of rules for speaking any language. The rules change over time and they are not necessarily the same rules used by adults. Thus, the experts say, a parent can coax and coax a child to speak correctly all day long—but the child will not alter the way he speaks until he is innately ready to change.

Over the last two decades, but especially in just the last few years, students of child language acquisition (as the process is called) have come up with a number of other new and intriguing observations. Among them:

• During the first stage of learning a language—when one and two-word "sentences" are heard—children in every land and speaking every language talk only about the same basic relationships.

• The first sentences of children are good with a young chimpanzee named Washoe who is adept at American sign language.

• There are universal strategies that children use to learn language.

• Before children learn how to talk, they learn how to "mean."

• Talking baby talk to a child seems not to retard his speech development. Despite areas of wide agreement underlying the field of child language acquisition there is a lingering debate.

One camp, represented by Harvard behaviorist B. F. Skinner, says children are born as blank slates. They learn language by interacting with their environment. They learn from outside sources. They hear, imitate and are reinforced by other people.

The other camp, represented by linguist Noam Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, claims a child is born already knowing the principles of language before he says his first words. A child uses so-called "innate mental structures" to build an abstract mental system of grammar of his language.

Harvard psychologist Roger Brown, who tends to side with Dr. Chomsky, has written a soon-to-be-published book called "A First Language, The Early Stages" (Harvard University Press; \$15). In it, he has

attempted to summarize much that is known about early language.

"The gist of it all is quite surprising," Dr. Brown said in a recent interview. "In all languages so far studied—in some very diverse languages—the earliest speech constructions are limited semantically to a single rather small set of relationships. Furthermore, the complications that occur are also everywhere the same."

Children everywhere begin talking in one and two-word sentences such as (using English as an example), "more cookie," "go store," and "book table."

"At this first stage of language development, children talk about the location of things, the names of objects and actions, how things cause other things and about qualities," Dr. Brown said.

Linguistics professor Dan Slobin of the University of California at Berkeley says that at this point, it reflects the notion that all children develop perceptually along common lines.

Dr. Brown also noted similarities across species lines in the work that has been done with a young chimpanzee named Washoe who is adept at American sign language.

She is so good that it is quite impossible to distinguish the essence of her silent "utterances" from the utterances of human children in stage one speech, Dr. Brown said.

It is not known if Washoe will go farther. Dr. Brown said, "Beyond stage one the world gets peculiarly human. You start coping with things like time, the manner of doing things and if an action is complete or incomplete. In many languages word order becomes important."

Linguistics professor Dan Slobin of the University of California at Berkeley deals with such abstractions.

"We assume a child brings certain operating principles—or strategies—to bear on the task of learning to speak, regardless of the language he is exposed to," he said recently.

Dr. Slobin has just analyzed 40 different languages in the light of these questions: Are there common orders of acquisition of different linguistic features across languages? What strategies does a baby use in early speaking? What are a child's first guesses as to the nature of language?

A few of the universals he proposes are:

• Children tend to hear and mimic the ends of words first in most languages. An example in English is a child saying "rat" for giraffe.

• Children pay attention to the order of elements in an utterance. For example, an English-speaking child will learn that "running" is okay but that "begrunt" is not.

• At first a child will avoid rearranging words. Before he learns "can I go?" he will say "I can go."

• A child avoids exceptions to rules in his language. In English, "I comed" is used for "I came."

Most psychologists today believe that the pacesetter in linguistics growth is the child's cognitive growth. That is, there is a connection between how the child gradually integrates more and more details of the world around him and how he gradually builds a grammar of his own language.

Language, they say, is used only to express what a child already knows. Thought comes first. Language is merely a device for expressing thought.

Eve Clark, assistant professor of linguistics at Stanford University, is fascinated by this notion. Just now she is interested in the kinds of meaning children attach to words and how this changes over time.

Parents have an effect on the way their children learn language, but there seems to be a limit to this.

"It may come as a surprise to middle-class parents," Dr. Brown said, "but they actually have little impact on improving their child's speech."

"There is evidence that parents do not even hear grammatical 'errors' in their children even though they think they do," Dr. Brown said.

"Experiments show parents will correct their children in only three areas: pronunciation, naughty words and irregularities such as 'digged' or 'goed.' But they rarely correct syntax such as 'why the dog won't eat?'"

If parents cannot hear the language development of their children, can they retard it?

"It is commonly held folk belief that the use or over-use of baby talk—the form of adult speech which will say 'isn't that kooky' for 'isn't he cute'—will retard a child's abilities in language acquisition," Prof. Charles Ferguson of Stanford said. "But there are simply no studies showing this is true."

PEOPLE: 10,000 Miles to Go And Promises to Keep

LOVE STORY: Leland Haynes, 24, set out in a raft (with 30 gallons of water, \$200 worth of food and vitamins, walkie-talkie, flares and shark repellent) from San Francisco Bay to row to South Vietnam to marry the woman he loves. But with 9,999 miles out of 10,000 to go, the Coast Guard had to tow Haynes, lashed to his raft, to shore. The tide was against him. "Kim, I must tell you, was a streetwalker, when we met and fell in love. She promised she wouldn't return to the streets if I returned," Haynes said. He said that the Army had refused him permission to marry Kim. "They said marriage to a prostitute would never work out. But I've got faith." His next plan to reach Kim: save enough money to buy an airplane ticket.



Debbie Reynolds

SICK LIST: British composer Benjamin Britten, hospitalized last week with a heart complaint, will have to cancel all engagements for three weeks, a spokesman said.

He added that Britten, 56, was "doing well." Actress Susan Hayward is "responding well to treatment" of an undisclosed illness in an undisclosed hospital to which she was transferred in Hollywood to avoid "well-wishers" who were telephoning her and visiting at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Singer Tom Jones, suffering from acute laryngitis, has canceled an engagement in Cherry Hill, N.J., and postponed one in Westbury, N.Y.

Todd Fisher, the 15-year-old son of actress Debbie Reynolds and her former husband, singer Eddie Fisher, was accidentally shot himself on the right thigh Sunday while playing with a .45-caliber revolver. Police said the gun was loaded with blanks but the bullet's wadding and received powder burns from the blast. He was admitted to a New York hospital shortly after the incident. He was recovering from the wound. Mrs. Fisher was given a summons to appear in Manhattan Criminal Court sometime during the next two weeks to answer charges of unlawful possession of an unregistered firearm.

CASES WON: Columbia Broadcasting System was ordered to pay \$768,000 to comedians Tom and Dick Smothers after a federal court jury ruled that the television network was guilty of breach of contract when it canceled their show four years ago. The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour was canceled in 1969, CBS said, because the comedians and their producers failed to comply with an agreement to cooperate with the network's program practices department. The brothers said they were being censored. "Types of some of the programs were shown to the jury,"

who took five days to return the verdict. The brothers had originally asked \$10 million.

A Paris court has ordered the weekly magazine Minute to pay actress Jean Seberg \$5,000 for a 1970 article which did "grave injury to her private life." The court also ordered that 15,000 francs be paid to the actress's ex-husband, writer Roman Gary.

Luxembourg's entry won the Eurovision song contest held in Luxembourg Saturday night. It was the second straight win for Luxembourg. Anne-Marie David sang the winning entry. Second place went to Spain, represented by the Mocedades group. Third was won by Britain represented by Cliff Richard.

Police in Orem, Utah, have requested that a 77-year-old woman be given a new driver's license after a report from officer Gary W. Sessions. The policeman said: "Mrs. M. was involved in a one-car accident where the vehicle left the roadway, collided with a bridge abutment, took a guard rail and fence, after which she left the scene and drove home dragging about 30 feet of wire and four fence posts. Mrs. M. was unaware of an accident."

It's part of comedian Rodney Dangerfield's routine to complain that he gets no respect. He certainly got none last week when a pair of gunmen forced their way into his New York East Side nightclub, where he was performing while they stole the bill of \$9,000 and then fled in taxis.

Thieves broke into the Thieris, Israel, apartment of Josef Neberg and found no money or anything to their liking. They left him a note, saying "You're a miser and you'll die a miser."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

HOLLAND

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

SPAIN

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MOROCCO

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

GREECE

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

ITALY

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

NETHERLANDS

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

PORTUGAL

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

ROMANIA

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

RUSSIA

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

SWITZERLAND

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

WEST GERMANY

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

YUGOSLAVIA

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PERSONNEL WANTED

CABINET DE CONSEIL. Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

SECRETARIES BILINGUAL

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS. Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

10% NET RETURN

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS. Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

RESULTS...

Results in the "Personnel Wanted" category. Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

call Trib classified

We do the work. You get the results! Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER. Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

HELP WANTED

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Write: 1000 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 692-2000. Res: 692-2001. FAX: 692-2002.